CONSUL-GENERAL STOWE'S SHOWING OF ITS UNTOLD POSSIBILITIES.

DETAILS OF THE EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED

STATES-WHERE THEY MIGHT BE INCREASED.

[ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 11 .- Not only is it true, as as serted by Consul-General Stowe in his long reporto the State Department on the imports into South Africa, made from Cape Town and accessible today, that trade in that region has untold possibili ties, and that one of its obvious features at present is the footheid gained by United States goods, but it is also true that the trade of this country with the British and Dutch communities of Southern Africa tends to weld together in a common brotherhood the peoples who are interested in the trade and strengthen the bonds that bind them in sentiment. These are she world's freest and possibly happiest communities. It is, therefore, a matter of deep in rest to the lover of free government on the original Teutonic model, as well as to the enterprising desman and manufacturer, that the commerce of this Republic with South Africa is largely on increase, and has already reached a highly respectable stage of development. Consul-General Stowe deals at large

ly the subject of imports into South Africa, but he also separately considers the commerce of Cape Colony, that of Natal, the proposed tariff changes in Cape Colony, American vines in South Africa South African law regarding commission agents and telephones in Cape Colony. The seventeen broad pages of his printed reports are well worthy of study, but their contents can only be in-

The trade of the United States is mainly in food stuffs. Among the articles mentioned as having held their own in the last year are electrical goods and appliances, steel and fron, galvanized fron, hoes, forks, hardware, silver-plated ware, furniture and window glass. An improved demand drilling and hoisting machinery and oil gas engines is noted. England, it is stated, sent more ods in 1897 than ever before. English shippers urgs that they are not on the same footing with Americans and Germans. They hope that preferential rates to American shippers will be

The imports into South Africa aggregated last year \$129,150,128 54, of which Cape Colony took \$87,-48,927 08. This trade came from the following countries: Great Britain and possessions, \$38.670,362 42; United States, \$13,151,671 24; Germany, \$5,122,738 26; other competing countries, \$15,745,291 22; foreign countries, not competitive, \$6,460,685 30.

Germany is preparing to foster her trade, imitating the United States in classes of goods and methods of packing. Her proportional trade at Delagoa Bay is shown to be large. She sends to South Africa a monthly trade and export journal, in order make known German industry and prove its

COLOMBIA GETS EIGHT MONTHS MORE.

THE CERRUTI CLAIM.

Washington, Aug. 11.-By exercising the good ofes of the United States tactfully, Secretary Day in the relations between Italy and Colombia, grow ing out of the Cerruti affair. A cable dispatch was received at the Department to-day from Rome, saying that, out of regard for the United States, the Italian Government had telegraphed Admiral Candiani, at Cartagena, Colombia, to give the Colom-bian Government eight months' time in which to settle with Cerruti's creditors, under the terms of President Cleveland's award. While Colombia has not yet been heard from in acceptance of this ition, it is not doubted here that it will be

The Cerruti affair promised to parallel the celebrated Corinto affair, when the landing of British troops on Nicaraguan soil threatened to involve the United States in trouble with Great Britain. At Cartagena the Italian Admiral had prepared to the award was paid. Such an event, it was realised, would create excitement in this country, and having been in a measure involved in the affair through having acted as an arbitrator, the United States Government felt that it was in duty bound to seek to compromise the difficulty between two friendly nations. The period of twenty days al-lowed by the Italian Admiral, who had a force of ive warships under his command, was just about to expire when the message came that relieved the

Cerruti was an Italian subject, living in the State of Cauca, Colombia, and during a revolu-tionary movement, in 1885, was imprisoned by the ombian Government and his business practically

Colombian Government and his business practically ruined. After some negotiations between Italy and Colombia, his claim for compensation was submitted to the arbitration of President Cleveland, who awarded the claimant direct damages to the amount of \$350,000. In addition, it was decreed that Colombia should be responsible for the indebtedness of the firm of which Cerruit was a member, in recognition of the fact that that firm had been practically ruined in its business.

It was against the latter decree that the Colombian Government so energetically projested, claiming that the arbitrator had exceeded his authority in dealing with this phase of the case, which was not touched upon in the articles providing for the submission of the dispute to arbitration. The amount involved has been variously stated, but is believed to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and it is confidently expected that, eight months being allowed in which to defray that indebtedness, the Government of Colombia will speedily close with this concession.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Aug. 11.-The President to-day made the following appointments:

TREASURY,

be Surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service—JOSEPH H. WHITE, STEPHEN D. BROOKS, EUGENE WASDIN, ARTHUR H. GLENMAN, CYRUS T. PECKHAM. INTERIOR.

INTERIOR.

To be Agents for Indians—GEORGE W. HAYZLETT, of Iowa, for the Navajo Agency in New-Mexico.

HOWELL P. MYTON, of Indiana, for the Ulntah and Oursy Agency in Utah.

NATHAN P. JOHNSON, of South Dakota, for the San Carlos Agency in Arlsona.

HENRY L. SPACKMAN, of South Dakota, for the Sisseton Agency, in South Dakota.

MILITIA OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MILITIA OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WINNT HAY colonel to the 1st Regiment; DANIEL VIRGIL CHISHOLM, capitaln Company B, 2d Buttallon; CHARLES LEWIS LANHAM, Brist Heutenant, Company A, 6th Battallon; ALFRED A, SMITH, first lieutenant Company B, 6th Battallon; SAMUEL LOUIS FRANKLIN PIPER, first Heutenant, Company B, 1st Separate Battallon; JOHN H, LEWIS, quartermaster of the 2d Battallon; HARRY THOMAS DE GROOT, adjutant of the 2d Battallon; LEIGH HILL FRENCH, inspector of rife practice, 6th Battallon; ALEXANDER M, ALLISON, second Heutenant, Company C, 1st Battallon; WILL EMERY SORRELLS, second Heutenant, Company D, 6th Battallon.

WOULDN'T ENJOIN JOHN P. HAINES.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animais, from occupying the house at No. 26 West Beventy-fifth-st. This property is owned by Mary M. Haines, the wife of Mr. Haines. Mrs. Fulen-weiler some time ago had a conversation with Mr. Haines, in the course of which, she alleged in her application for the injunction, Mr. Haines rented the premises in Seventy-fifth-st. to her. She signed a isase on her part for three years and two months, which Mrs. Haines later refused to sign. Mrs. Fulenweiler finally took possession of the house, but on July St. when after a brief absence she re-turned to it, she found Mr. Haines in possession.

DISPATCH-BOAT WANDA IN PORT.

NO LONGER NEEDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, OWING TO THE RESTORATION OF

The steam yacht Wanda, Captain Miller, which has been in the service of the Associated Press for nearly four months as a dispatch-boat, accompanying the American fleet and Army in West Indian waters, arrived here from Porto Rico yesterday morning, having touched at Nassau en route, and having covered the distance of about twenty-two hundred knots in six days. On board were Colonel Charles S. Diehl, assistant general manager, and E. R. Johnstone and N. C. Wright, staff correspondents. The Wanda has steamed more than sixteen thousand knots in carrying news to the cable stations in Jamaica, Hayti and St. Thomas since leaving New-York on May 2. The yacht saw the bombardment of the defences outside of Santiago, the landing of the troops at Daiquiri and Siboney, Cuba; the destruction of Cervera's fleet, having on that occasion taken on board eleven surviving officers and men of the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Pluton, and was present at the landing of the American troops at Ponce. Porto Rico, Now that cable communication has been restored in Eastern Cuba and Southern Porto Rico, the necessity for dispatch-boats has censed for a time, at least. The Wanda has on board as a relic of the great sea fight off Santiago a six-pounder quick-firing gun, taken from the deck of the Spanish cruiser Oquendo by the Associated Press dispatch-boat Cynthia. The Wanda brings mail from the fiect off Porto Rico and also carries the mail from Nassau, owing to the irregularity with which steamers now touch at that port. spondents. The Wanda has steamed more than

STEAMER'S CREW HELD AT QUARANTINE.

SUSPICIOUS CASE OF FEVER ON THE PANAMA LINE VESSEL FINANCE.

The steamer Finance, of the Panama Line, which arrived here from Colon Wednesday night, was held at Quarantine yesterday for disinfection, and was not discharged until late last evening, she proceeded to her pier, West Twenty-seventh-st., The surgeon on board the Finance reported to the

health officer that Dr. John Hohst, a cabin pas senger, fifty years old, had died of dysentery

senger, fifty years old, had died of dysentery on August 6, and was buried at sen. Dr. Hohat had been an invalid for some time, and was on his way to this city for medical treatment. He was employed by the Panama Company for many years, and was stationed at Panama.

Dr. Doty, on visiting the steamer, was told by the ship's surgeon that one of the crew was ill from fever. He found the sick man to be Thomas Jones, forty-one years old, a Welshman, one of the ship's waiters. Jones was suffering with an attack of fever which Dr. Doty feared might be vellow fever, and he decided to remove the patient to Swinburne Island for observation and treatment. The steamer was thoroughly disinfected, the crew transferred to Hoffman Island for observation, and the vessel allowed to proceed to her pler with a new crew sent from the city.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

W. F. VALENTINE, WHILE SUFFERING FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN, KILLS HIMSELF IN SING SING.

William F. Valentine, son of William G. Valentine, a well-known lawyer of Sing Sing, committed suicide at his father's home at \$:30 o'clock last evening by shooting himself in the head with a revelver. Young Valentine, who was only twenty-one years old, was a member of Company C. Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and was home on

Valentine went through the campaign before Santiago, and in one of the actions received a severe sunstroke. With two of his wounded comrades, who live near Sing Sing, he was sent to his home. Since his return he had been in a serious condition, suffering frequent relapses and attacks of delirium. It was in one of these attacks, while he was out of his mind, that he shot himself. Death was in-

JULY BREADSTUFFS EXPORTATION.

THE JULY AVERAGE FOR SEVEN YEARS.

stuffs, provisions, cotton and mineral oil from the principal customs districts of the United States are reported by the Bureau of Statistics in a statement alone amounted to \$16,737,128; provisions, \$9,973,607;

alone amounted to \$16,737,125; provisions, \$9,972,807; cattle and hogs, \$2,922,244; cotton, \$2,825,689, and mineral oil, \$4,722,073. While these figures for the month of July fail \$20,069,060 below those of the month of June they equal those of July, 1887, and exceed those of July in the years 1896, 1895 and 1894, and are \$2,000,000 greater than the average July exportation of these articles since 1890.

The exportation of breadstuffs in July, 1898, is in value 20 per cent larger than in July, 1897, 25 per cent larger than in July, 1895, and practically double that of July, 1895. The July exportation of provisions is less in value than in the corresponding months of 1897, 1896 and 1895, as is also mineral oils, though in the latter case the reduction is evidently due to the lower prices, the number of gallons exported during the month being silahily in excess of July, 1897, though the total value for the month is less in 1898 than in 1897. is less in 1898 than in 1897.

FIRE DAMAGES READE-ST. BUILDINGS. Flames seriously damaged the three upper floors of the five-story brick building No. 137 Reade-st. last evening, causing a loss of \$15,000 on contents and \$2,500 to the building, and damaging the ad-

and \$2,500 to the building, and damaging the adjoining building. No. 139 Reade-st, and its contents to the amount of about \$500. The flames were discovered on the fourth floor by Policeman Hanley, of the Leonardest, station, A second alarm was sent in by Deputy Chief Croker when he reached the scene. The fire burned flercely from 6:20 oclock for an hour. Volumes of dense smoke drove the firemen from the windows of the fourth floor several times, and a hose burst in eight places, delaying the firemen's efforts. The fire started in the premises of James W. Spencer, who occupied the three upper floors. The other occupants are Wittenburger & Co., flavering extracts, and John A. Willett & Co., heans, evaporated fruits, etc. The two latter firms suffer only damage by smoke and water.

BUYERS ARRIVE FROM SOUTH AND WEST. Among the many merchants who registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday were a large number of women buyers. They came mainly from the South and West and reported that conditions were most favorable for a heavy fail trade in their respective sections.

JAPAN'S NEW LAWS IN FORCE.

Washington, Aug. 11.-The new Japanese commercial law has gone into force since July 1, and the whole civil law since July 7. The Japanese Government has decided that the revised treaties tified the Powers to that effect. As, however, the treaty between this country and Japan clearly names July 17, 1888, as the time of its enforcement, there is no necessity of notifying the United States

COULD NOT PAY THE WALDORF BILL. John M. Taylor, who refused his address, was fined \$2 for intoxication yesterday morning in the fined \$2 for intoxication yesterday morning in the West Side court by Magistrate Simms. Taylor said he had been entertaining some soldier friends at the Waldorf-Astoria. He had no money when his bill of \$10 was presented to him, and Special Policeman Sullivan, of the hotel, took him to the West Thirtieth-st. station, where he was locked up for intoxication. He said he was a brother of Alexander Taylor, the yachtsman. He sent out for money and paid his fine.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Joseph B. Read filed a petition in bankruptcy vesterday with liabilities of \$2,962 and no assets P. A. Hargous, his attorney, said yesterday that Mr. Read was formerly interested in the New-York Condensed Soap Company, and had con-tracted some debts which he was not able to pay, Mr. Read was the secretary-treasurer and active manager of the company, whose office was at No. 250 West Broadway.

COLONEL ASTOR WELCOMED HOME. Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 11 (Special).-Colonel John

cob Astor, who arrived at Ferneliff, his summer home, on Wednesday evening, was heartily welcomed this afternoon by his fellow-members of the Walter W. Schell Hose Company, who, accompanied by a brass band, marched to his house and sere-Colonel Astor, browned by the tropical rays of

the sun at Santiago, welcomed them with a few remarks, and after proclaiming a holiday to the laborers employed on his farm, he invited his vis-itors to stay and partake of a luncheon. On their return they made the hills and dales of Ferneliff reverbrate with cheers for the Colonel and the Stark and Stripes.

ARBITRATION OF MACCORD'S CLAIM. Washington, Aug. 11.-The case of Victor H. Mac-

Cord, the American mining engineer imprisoned by the Peruvians during a revolution and whose claim for \$50,000 damages was a subject of dispute be-tween the United States and Peru for a number of years, was yesterday referred to arbitration, the case being submitted to the Lord Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada, under the terms of the arbitration treaty. E. J. PHELPS RESTORED TO HEALTH.

North Bennington, Vt., Aug. 11 (Special).-The filness of Edward J. Phelps was not an affection of the heart nor of a serious nature. He has already recovered, and will return home on Satur-day.

A PLEA FOR THE BILL TO PREVENT ITS DESE-

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Thank you very much for your leader in Sunday's Tribune entitled "The Flag in London and New-York." It is also a great gratification to those who have long been working to protect the flag from "partisan and unworthy uses" to see in the same issue of The Tribune a letter from Newark, signed C. G. Shepard, referring to the English incident, protesting against the use of the flag as an advertisement and pleading for a more reverent bearing toward the symbol of our nationality. The campaign on which the Daughters c the American Revolution, in company with other patriotic and hereditary societies, have entered is one of education of public sentiment. some mercenary souls who would over and over sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and that deliberately. But the majority of American citi-zens who use the United States flag as an advertisement or sofa pillow or article of dress, etc., do so from thoughtlessness or through an uneducated unrefined impulse of patriotism. Let such consider for a moment the memories as well as hopes as-sociated with the Stars and Stripes. Let those to whom "a curl of hair, a faded flower, a book, or ommon household thing is gifted with a holy before, let those grieving, lenely hearts consider that as their relics are sacred to them so in a larger sense and with deeper meaning is the flag sacred to an ever-widening circle of patriots. This tie of association is not by any means the chief reason for reverencing the flag. But its weight may well be estimated now, when every message from the south tells of some dear life laid down in its country's service, some new-made grave marked only by the flag. You will allow me o repeat in this educational interest that a bill (House Bill No. 5,491) designed to secure three things-First, that the National flag or coat of arms of the United States shall not be used for advertising purposes; second, that no partisan devices or inscriptions shall be placed upon or attached thereto; third, that those who treat it with indignity or wantonly injure or destroy it shall be punished—is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. It is said that the reason such a law has not been enacted is that the "public sentiment does not demand it." To stimulate public sentiment to the point of demanding protection for the flag is one of the objects to which the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (led by the Milwaukes chapter, to which all credit for the inception and progress of the movement must be given) is pledged. It is earnestly desired that all friends of vertising purposes; second, that no partisan devices

which the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution fled by the Milwaukee chapter, to which all credit for the inception and progress of the movement must be given) is pledged. It is earnestly desired that all friends of such a measure should write urgently in its favor to members of the next Congress.

We do not ask a boycott on any manufacturer or dealer, although the feeling of indignation rises hot and strong in many hearts when the flag is seen not only on laundry soaps, but on beer and patent medicine advertisements, on plonic paper napkins, etc. We ask an enlightened people to voluntarily and gladly reverence their flag, as they revolence their Bibles and their homes. The names of the Flag Committee of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Walter Kempster; Mrs. Julius Howard Pratt, Milwaukee Wis.; Mrs. R. Randolph Powell, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John Ritchle, Frederick, Md.

Any of these women will gladly furnish information or help in any contribution of the search of the language of their flag and the search of the search of the search of the flag that the flag that the search of the flag that the search of the flag that the search of the flag that the flag that the search of the flag that the flag that the search of the flag that the flag that the flag that the search of the flag that the flag

Ritchie, Frederick, Md.

Any of these women will gladly furnish information or help in any possible way those who are concerned to secure the passage of the bill, and to stimulate public interest.

REBEKAH W. P. BULKLEY.

Southport, Conn., August 9, 1838.

AN INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD. TOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR AND RESPECT HIM IN HIS BELIEFS," ITS MOTTO.

Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the year 1891 a society called "Th the motto (in a slightly different form), your neighbor and respect him in his beliefs. It was not intended to be, and never became, an ornce-a leavening force. The movement met a need of the time and found an immediate re-The poet Whittier was one of its warmest friends.

The question is now being considered whether th scope of this movement may not be enlarged. Those who are reaching out after a wider fellowship are not satisfied with any bounds of limita-Although our Nation is now engaged in a war

The plan suggested can be carried out in the simplest possible way. It only requires an affirmative answer to the question. "Are you in favor of begin-ning an international brotherhood with the motto, Love your neighbor and respect him in his be-liefs? Togive the plan a somewhat definite shape a formula is added, to which responses may be made. Letters may be sent to "The International st., New-York." Believing that the time has come for develop-

his beliefs."

I have received the following expressions of sup-

port:
I am yours for the International Brotherhood
and Pan-Human Alliance.—(The Rev. Dr. George
Dana Boardman, Philadelphia.
Heartiest good wishes for the widest brotherhood. I am convinced that it can only be at all by
being wide.—(The Rev. Samuel T. Carter, editor
and proprietor of "The Church Union."
Most movements are absurd, says Colons.

and proprietor of "The Church Union."

Most movements are abourd, says Colonel Ingham, an old friend of ours; and as a general statement this may be accepted. But one records with a certain satisfaction a "movement" for promoting mutual respect on moral lines between persons who have formed different opinions on matters of history or of criticism—say, mutual respect and courtesy between all men and women.—(The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

The principle involved in your proposed move.

he Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the principle involved in your proposed move-t is so fundamentally true that it ought to be evident to everybody. It is, however, just to obvious truths that are apt to be overlooked, whatever is calculated to call attention to a is desirable and useful.—(The Rev. Dr. David Greer.

Greer.
Tooks to me rational and practicable to begin It looks to me rational and practicable to begin with cultivating the sense of human unity and brotherhood as the means of teaching Christian unity; for this latter must rest, if ever it takes form and manifestation, upon a sense of a common humanity. When the conviction that the race is one becomes a motive, it will lead to respect for all that has helped or is now helping the family of man in its struggle with sin and evil and suffering, in its efforts to obtain to nobler living.—(Professor Alexander V. G. Allen, of Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass.

Utterances like these, coming from such representative men seem to be most suggestive.

sentative men, seem to me to be most suggestive THEODORE F. SEWARD. New-York City, Aug. 10, 1898.

YELLOW FEVER GERMS IN CLOTHING. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Reading in your journal of the proposed transfer of a large body of troops from a noted yellow fever locality to Montauk, Long Island, I wish to note that clothing of any kind will transfer cility than a man sick with either. The old method of the British fleets in the West Indies, when the fever broke out, was to send every infected vessel on a cruise north of Halifax, N. S. If our transports could be sent to Cape Farewell, Greenland, first, they would come back after a bit with clean bills of health, so far as fevers are concerned.

Brooklyn, August 6, 1898. J. M. STEARNS, JR.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A STAMP AGENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some time ago I saw in The Tribune a com plaint of a subscriber that the Government agent refused to sell a small quantity of stamps, and a denial of the charge by the agent, in the Tract Sodenial of the charge by clety Building.

To-day I sent for one hundred 2-cent and one hundred 1-cent stamps. The agent refused to sell less than two hundred of each, and I had to buy elsewhere.

OLD SUBSCRIBER. New-York, Aug. 9, 1898.

A STATEMENT BY BALLINGTON BOOTH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Reports have recently gained circulation through the secular press of a character rather intended to injure than help the organization over which I have the honor to preside. Having made inquiries as to whether we intend, as stated in the papers, to abandon the uniform and other military tactics in the Volunteers of America, we deem it as right to our troops and as due to our friends and supporters that a statement be issued giving the public a better idea of our position. First-We have not decided, nor has there been a

resolution presented to or passed by any legislative body of the Volunteers that would mean the abandonment of the military government, discipline or dress for Volunteer officers.

Second—We have from the first endeavored, and with marked success, to reach and reform the unchurched and aid them in lives of morality and usefulness, and the fact that we had upward of fifty mission posts in operation before the prison work was established by Mrs. Booth, and that we have now 170 stations in full connection and equipment, with audiences averaging nearly four hundred thousand monthly, is indisputable evidence that we are doing other than prison work.

Third—it may interest your readers to know that in addition to preaching the Gospel to the out-of-church and out-of-christ people at home, though only an infant movement, we have spared from our ranks some thirty-seven of our local commanding body of the Volunteers that would mean the

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE officers to fight for our country's cause at the front, in addition to one of our best and most skilling bands of musicians.

THE PROPER USE OF THE FLAG.

Officers to fight for our country's cause at the front, in addition to one of our best and most skilling bands of musicians.

Yours for our country's cause at the front, in addition to one of our best and most skilling bands of musicians.

No. 24 Union Square, New-York City, Aug. 19, 1898.

FORBEARANCE WITH THE CUBAN ARMY. A CORRESPONDENT WHO THINKS THEIR CONDUCT NOT UNNATURAL UNDER THE CIR-

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Though differing in tone from most of the ommunications concerning the Cuban army latepublished in The Tribune, I hope that in a spirit of fairness you will give this letter also a place in our columns. To reach a just estimate of another it is always wise to put one's self as much as possible in his place. Should not Americans follow that course with regard to the Cubans in arms? Since the outbreak of our war with Spi think in some respects we have failed to do so. For example, I have seen much wonder expressed

at the sudden destitution of the army of Gomez in the interior, to whom we have been sending food, well as ammunition. It has been said that bitherto they have been able to subsist without assistance. Those who make such assertions ther ignored or failed to see the statements of General Gomez himself and of others who have visited his camp and are competent judges. say that the Cuban army was of necessity divided into small bands, which scattered and foraged where they could. When our war began the conditions were changed. Then they were obliged to concentrate in order to be in readiness to operate with us according to agreement, and, of course, the wasted country could not yield enough to maintain such a body of men. It would seem that this simple explanation should amply satisfy even a non-military critic. Again, with regard to the comments upon Gen-

even a non-military critic.

Again, with regard to the comments upon General Garcia's contingent which met us at Santiago, it cannot be denied that they appeared at a disadvantage. After months, years of privations, their condition was suddenly relaxed. Hungry—nay, half-starved—they were fed, and who can blame them if in some instances they were greedy? We all have the animal still alive in us, and it is not unlikely that Americans in such circumstances would have behaved in the same manner. It was natural, perhaps unavoidable, that our victorious army, equipped with every necessary and convenience that money could furnish, should have felt the contrast and showed it when they saw these ragged soldiers accept food and arms from their own bountiful stores. Yet these were the same men, hungry and in rags, who, though unused to our methods, had yet been able to hold the Spaniards at bay in their own fashion for years, and were still ready to die daily for their country. It is not astonishing that they were sensitive to criticisms and comparisons. Who can wonder at it or at their disappointment when the second largest city in their beloved island had fallen and an entrance was denied their ragged army? I do not believe that the Cubans, after refraining from retallation under the most cruel provocations for three years, and after their orderly occupation of Bayamo and other towns, will abandon their self-control in the hour of victory. But that is not the question. Without doubt they have been impatient and hasty at Santiago, in drawing their conclusions and acting upon them. But shall we not strive to show them great charity and forbearance, and excuse rather than accuse wherever possible? They are Latins, not Anglo-Saxons, and they have suffered through generations under an oppression the horrors of which we can but faintly conceive. We owe them every sympathy and encouragement, and, while not expecting too much, should be careful not to underestimate their abilities when they shall be relieved of the Spanish incu lendly and carping criticism. Bethlehem, N. H., Aug. 8, 1898.

SPAIN MUST GET OUT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Fitch certainly ir for progress, and shows that if we do not institute a new state of affairs in the Philippines it will be death to civilization and encouragement to a government which in its acceptance of the United States peace terms declares nothing was done on its part to provoke this war. Is it "nothing" when an army spends years cutting up human beings and starving them to death too? Such things on a city street by one individual would create a mob of defence at once, but when it is a government doing

or (humane) protection."
Measles are healthier out—not in. The Spanlards
ad better go forth to make it possible to inugurate health in Cuba, Porto Rico and the

had better go forth to make it augurate health in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Have we given the lives of our dear ones merely to play tag and hide-and-go-seek with an oppressive people, or have we gone to this unwelcome war to lift cruelty from a hard-pressed people and to establish pure laws that shall make men put up their swords and go home like the Prodigal, to repent and lead new lives, and thus awaken our ready forgiveness and friendship? HIRAMIA.

New-York, August 8, 1898.

CHICAGO ELECTRIC COMPANIES UNITED.

SAVE ONE, WHICH HAS NO PLANT. Chicago, Aug. 11 .- "The Tribune" says:

The Chicago Edison Electric Light Company has completed the absorption of every important corporation now furnishing electric light inside the city limits of Chicago. The names of the com-

panies which have been absorbed by the Edison are:

Hyde Park Thomson-Houston Light Company, Hyde Park Electric Light and Power Company, People's Light and Power Company (Hyde Park), People's Electric Light and Motor Power Company (town of Lake), Mutual Electric Light and Power Company (Hyde Park), Englewood Electric Light Company, West Chicago Light and Power Company, Western Light and Power Company, Chicago Sectional Electric Light and Power Company, Chicago Sectional Electric Light Underground Company, and Commonwealth Electric Light Company.

The only electric light company not included in the deal is the Cosmopolitan Company. While it has a franchise and some wires laid, it has not yet got a plant.

has a franchise and some wires laid, it has not yet got a plant.

Arrangements have been made with a local syndicate to take \$2,500,000 of first mortgage bonds to be issued by the Commonwealth Company under the terms of the trust deed to the Northern Trust Company. Of the money to be obtained by the sale of these bonds, which were disposed of at par, \$2.00,000 is to go to pay for the first nine companies given in the above list. Of the \$50,000 remaining \$250,000 is to be used in construction work and \$150,000 to pay off the old indebtedness of the Commonwealth Company.

CONVENTION OF BUYERS.

The first annual convention of the Buyers' Asso lation of America was held last night at the Hotel Albert, Eleventh-st, and University Place. President Martin Roman, of New-York, presided. The following officers, who have served since the inception of the association, were re-elected; President, Martin Roman, of New-York; vice-presidents, dent, Martin Roman, of New-York; vice-presidents, J. H. Carey, Philadelphia; C. E. Adams, Chicago, Ill.; Leo Lowenstein, Nashville, Tenn.; John D. Boyer, Providence, R. I.; tressurer, George McL. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo., and secretary, J. A. Kraus, New-York, Executive Committee; James Ferguson, Jersey City; C. A. Smith, New-York; R. Perry Hughes, New-York; William Ettlinger, Philadelphia; T. P., Swift, New-York; E. M. Sostman, Memphis, Tenn.; Benjamin Braun, New-York; G. M. Butler, Philadelphia and Milwaukee, and E. Pifferling, Philadelphia

Butler, Philadelphia and Milwaukee, and E. Pifferling, Philadelphia.

The president, Martin Roman, delivered the anmual address.

About one-fifth of the membership is composed of
women buyers throughout the country.

Another session of the convention will be held
to-night, when the members will vote on several
changes in the constitution and on the question of
establishing a sick fund and a death benefit fund.

The members will also discuss the advisability of
establishing a permanent home in the city for the
association, with fine quarters, where the buyers
from out of town and those of the city may meet
at all times.

TROOPS TO BE SENT TO ALASKA.

IENERAL MERRIAM THINKS TWO OR THREE HUN-DRED ARE NEEDED TO KEEP THE PEACE

Washington, Aug. 11.-General Merriam, comnanding the Department of the Columbia, has received full power in the matter of military affairs in Alaska. He telegraphed to the Department stating that the last boats were about to leave for the Yukon country, and it might be necessary to send some portion of the Army there to insure the public peace. It is probable that he will send two hundred or three hundred men, including a battery of artillery, General Merriam will select such troops from his command as he thinks are needed in SELLING BOGUS INDORSEMENTS.

Complaint has been made to Collector Bidwell 'hangers on" around the Custom House have

that "hangers on" around the Custom House have been taking advantage of the new rule requiring passes for persons to meet friends on the piers. These passes must be indorsed by the Surveyor of the Port. It is asserted that men who posed as Custom House brokers, whenever they saw a woman with a pass, would politely ask to secure the indorsement for her and then a charge of \$1 would be made for the illegitimate business. The leader of the gang was ejected from the building vesterday and the Collector is expected to stop further annoyance from this source. LARGE FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Aug. 11.-A fire started here last night in the Osborne Turkish bath establishment, in Bourbon-st., and, while no buildings were de stroyed, it penetrated into several large Canal-st. retail stores, doing considerable damage to stocks. The loss will approximate \$20,000, well insured. The stocks of D. H. Holmes & Co. department store; S. G. Creeger, millinery; the Nickle Plate shoe store. John McCloskey, confectionery, and J. Krause, mea's furnishings, were more or less damaged.

RUSSIA IS STILL AHEAD.

Continued from first page.

weapons on four Russian warships. Their use will be extended if they turn out to be satisfactory.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA. EVIDENCES OF THE STRAINED RELATEONS BE-TWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 11.-Advices brought from Peking by the Empress of Japan show how strained is the feeling between England and Russia. It would seem that China leans toward England.

A Peking correspondent writes that high officials of the imperial Government, with only a couple of conspicuous exceptions, have had their eyes opened at last to the false friendship of Russia, and that the gratitude of the country for aid in getting back the Leao-Tong Peninsula has been entirely misplaced. They have also begun to perceive the disinterested help of

Great Britain.

"The North China Dally News" says: "It is perfectly true that Hong Kong and Shanghai banking corporations, having settled a loan to the imperial Chinese railways for the canstruction of the intended line from Shan-Hsd-Kwan to New-Chwang, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires says to the Tsung-li-Yangen a formal written sent to the Tsung-li-Yamen a formal written protest against it. Does Lord Salisbury propose to sit down quietly and allow the Russian Chargé d'Affaires to annul the contract between an English bank and Chinese Government de-partments?" A Peking syndicate represented by Chevalle

A Peking syndicate represented by the value Luzzati won again when the Tsung-th-Yamen signed a second contract with them, this time giving them control of the mining privileges and the necessary railroad and water outlet to navigable rivers in three northern prefectures of

Pritchard Morgan, M. P., has gone to Japan Pritchard Morgan, M. P., has gone to Japan with the intention of returning to press his scheme for a Government Bureau of Mining. While such a scheme might be beneficial to the Government, and also, incidentally, to Morgan, there is not the slightest prospect of success. Even if the Chinese were willing—and they are not—still Russia would never consent to allow another service similar to custom to be put in force in China with an English head and English staff.

in force in China with an Disgust.

English staff.

It is said that the Belgian loan contract which was signed by Railway Director Shenga was accepted at 290, with annual interest of 5 per cent. The first instalment is to be used in building the railway between Han-Kow and Nsin-Yans. While the loan is to amount to 44,500,000, the contract further provides that all the materials required shall be home-incide, failing in which they are to be purchased from a Belgian syndicate. Should the syndicate be unable to provide material not procurable in China it is to be procured by public tender. The Belgian syndicate is declared to be Belgian only in name, being composed of Russian and only in name, being composed of Russian and French capitalists

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Aug. 11.-The following Army, Navy nd Marine Corps orders have been issued. ARMY.

ARMY.

Under Section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 29, 1898, providing for the construction of a 14 tings across the Nisarra River, a board to consist of Rear-Admiral JOHN G. WALIKER, United States Naty, retired, Major THOMAS W. SYMONS, Cerps of Engineers, United States Army, and HENRY G. MARINDIN. assistant, United States Cosst and Geodrife Survey, is constituted to meet at such times and at such places as may be designated by the president of the board, to examine the locality of the proposed bridge, to give full hearings to the parties interasted and to recommend to the Secretary of War the width of the draw or pivot spans to be fixed for the proposed bridge.

First Lieutenant SOLOMON C. EDINGTON, 140th Indiana. First Lieutenant SOLOMON C EDINGTON, 140th Indian Volunteer Infantry, is honorably dischanged the se-vice of the United States.

The leave of absence granted Lieutenant-Co onel JOH: H. PATTERSON, 221 Infantry, from this office, i

extended two months.

Captain MORTON J. HENRY, commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Montauk Point, Long Island, for duty.

The following additional paymasters, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., fod duty. Major WILLIAM R. GRAHAM, Major CHARLES B. MARSH, Major HENRY H. TWOMBLY, Major GLEN B. LOGAN

Captain GEORGE G. BAILEY, assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to this city for

Captain FRANK E. PATRICK, 9th Regiment United States Volunieer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States. Captain HENRY A. CHANDLER, 9th United States Vol-uniteer Infantry, is henorably discharged from the

service of the United States.

e following acting assistant surgeons. U. S. A., will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to thickemauga Ga., for duty: Acting Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM C. BERLIN, Cieveland, Chio, Acting Assistant Surgeon JOHN B. ALONN, Alberts, Onto following acting assistant surgeons. U. S. A., will proceed from the places hereinafter dasignated to Chickemauga Park, Ga., for duty: Acting Assistant Surgeon ROBERT I. BARTLETT, New York City, N. Y. Acting Assistant Surgeon ClioRGE H. N Y Acting Assistant Surgeon (1); CALKINS, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Acting Assignon HENRY B. STOTTER, Cleveland, G.;

Acting Assistant Surgeon JAMES C. ROSS, U. S. A. will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. ting Assistant Surgeon HAROLD W. COWPER United States Army, will proceed to Fort Myer Virginia, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon FRANK E CROSLER, United States Arms, will proceed to Chickamauga Park for ceting Assistant Surgeon D. T. M'KINNET, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Russell A, Alger, Falls Church, Va. for duty, ceting Assistant Surgeon ALFRED B. GILES, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Caurch, Va. for duty,

First Lieutenant MELVIN W. ROWELL, 5th Cavalry will join his regiment. Leave of absence for two months is granted Sicond Lieu-tenant WH.L.ARD M. CASE, 334 Michigan Volunteer

Major T M K SMITH, 1st Infantry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Survey in place of First Lieutenant John B Bennett, 7th Infantry, who is relieved from duty with said board. o of absence for two months is granted Captain EDWARD C. GALE. 2d New-York Volunteer In-

Leave of absence until further orders is granted Capta EDMUND RICE, 5th Infaptry. e leave of absence granted Captain TS OMAS H. SHIELDS, lst Mississippi Volunteer Infantey, is extended one month.

NAVY. Lieutenant-Commander F. G. DAVENPORT, retired, as-eigned charge of Eleventh Lighthouse District. Naval Cadet JAMES R. COMBS, detached from the Scor-pion and ordered home on leave until September 30. Passed Assistant Surgeon R. R. WARD, detached from the Kathradin and ordered to treatment at Naval Hos-pital, New York. Naval Cadet C. R. KEAR, detached from the Hawk and ordered home on leave until September 30.

Naval Cadet L. S. COX, Jr., detached from the Yale and ordered home on leave until September 30. chief Engineer T. J. SCHELL, ordered to the Rainbow.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. ROWEN, detached from
the Bancroft and ordered home on leave for three

Ensign CHARLES N BORDEN, assigned to additiona duty in connection with the auxiliary neval force IIId District.

Lieutenant-Commander W. J. BARNITTE, detyched from command of the Dorothea and ordered to the hospital at Key West for treatment temporarily and later to the hospital at Portamouth, N. H.

Lieutenant E. J. DORN, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Helena.

Lieutenant CHARLES P. VREELAND, detailed from the Helena and ordered to the Dolphin as executive officer.

officer.

Lieutenant W. S. HUGHES, ordered home on sick leave
for two months after being detached from the hospital at New-York.

Lieutenant M. C. GEORGAS, detached from the Navy
Yard at Mare Island and ordered to the Alburos.

Lieutenant H. T. HOUSTON, detached from the Castine
and ordered to command the Dorothea.

Lieutenant F. PARKER, detached from command of the
Huntress and ordered to the Rainbow.

Lieutenant WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD, detached from the
Montinuk and ordered to the Rainbow.

Lieutenant R. E. LEUTENBON, detached from the

Montiluk and ordered to the Rainbow.

Lieutenant R. E. L. HUTCHISON, detached from the Huntress and ordered to the Rainbow. Lieutenant CHARLES L. PARKER, detached from the Catskill and ordered to the Marcellus. Lieutenant GEORGE SELFRIDGE, detached from the Catskill and ordered to the Marcellus. Lieutenant JAMES P. PARKER, detached from the Min-nesota and ordered to the Marcellus.

Paymaster's Clerk I. B. CONKLING, nominated by Pay-master R. T. M. Ball, and appointed to Washington Navy Yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon S. G. EVANS, orden ¢ to the Katahdin.

Katahdin.

Assistant Surgeon T. L. RHOADS, detached from the Marine Barracks at Washington and ordered to continue duties at Washington Naval Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon ALFRED G. GRUNWELL, detached from the Naval Proving Ground and ordered to the Washington Marine Barracks.

Naval Cadet B. S. MANLEY, detached from the Harvard and ordered home for leave till September 31.

Naval Cadet REYNOLDS HAYDEN, ordered to be Bennington.

Ensign JOHN DE P. DOUW, detached from the Southery Ensign R. A. MOREHEAD, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Castine.

Ensign R. A. MOREHEAD, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Castine.

Ensign L. T. BURROUGHS, detached from the Munhattan and ordered to the Marcelus.

Ensign R. F. FULLER, detached from the Letisch and ordered to the Marcelus.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. GILMAN, detacted from the East Lesion and ordered to the Marcelus.

Assistant Paymaster ALBERT W. LAVENDER, sordered to the Southery.

- MARINE CORPS.

Major G. C. GOODLOE, paymaster, United States (Marine Corps, ordered to marine barracks, Norfolk, Vk., and League Island, Penn., on public duty.

Second Lieutenant FRANK A. KINNE, ordered to unarine barracks. Pertsmouth. N. H., for duty.

Second Lieutenant C. G. ANDRESEN, ordered to marine barracks, naval base, Key West, Fla., for duty. and Lieutenant HARRY LEE, ordered to marit se-bar

Manamaters Trifles

TRIFLES in cost but large in him portance, for they are the little things that make dress perfection An Absolutely We think that we are the

first to show these in the New Glove country, but they are well 75c. a Pair known in London, and very popular there. They are women's gloves, of course, and they are known as "Mock Reindeer." Why that title, we can't say, for they are not of reindeer skin at all, nor a very startling imitation thered. The skin is a lamb suede, treated in

with even more than their pliability and softness. A superb glove for every-day use. It seems impossible to wear it out or soil them out of usefulness.

Women's Days like yesterday make Serge Suits you remember that there are other Summer suits than those made from lawns and organdies Here are some.

All made within the last five days. At \$10-Fly-front, silk-lined jacket, percaline Ind

lined with taffeta.

At \$20—With fly-front jacket. Marquise floures a skirt (the first hint of the coming Fall style), line throughout with silk, finished exquisitely. Second Floor, Broadway.

tect another hint: VESTS

At 12½c—Some of our regular 25c, lines to white we've added the "seconds" of other 25c, and 8c, qualities. In the latter there's a missed stitch or a almost indiscernible spot here or there. They's all Summer weight liste thread with low neds

At 15c pair—A very low price for very fine quality black cotton stockings; made in Germany; Herne

called excellent value at 25c. a pair. Price 3 pairs for 50c.

Women's Shoes We had these made for us, and sold them at \$ for a Dollar and \$2.60 to compete with \$3 sorts. They competed so successfully that all the most-wanted sizes are goos. If you have a narrow foot, this is your

One Dollar a Pair about.

All sizes are here, but only AA and A widths, except in sizes 7, 71% and 8, where we have C, D and I Also, tan kidskin laced boots at \$1.25, that are and \$2.50 sorts. Light, flexible soles, and a first-das,

Fourth avenue and Ninth street. Men's and Women's. The Fine Silk former are 26 and 28 in. Umbrellas with natural wood hand-At Little Cost les, all silk. The women's

are pure silk in black or navy blue, with natural wood or Dresden handles, close rolling, 24 and 26 in.; case to match. Either would be good value at \$2.25. Now \$1.75—men's and women's.

Men's Blue Serge WE have a few left of and Other Suits suit of which we have been, and are, very proud. We sold it in hundreds and hundreds at \$15, and begged you to compare it with \$18 kinds, which you apparently did to your satisfaction and

Double breasted, silk faced to buttonhole, and with "Wanamaker finish" in every seam and stitch. Take what is left of these suits at

maining from several \$12 and \$15 lines We bunch them all together and say, "Take You will have done so by them at \$8.50." six o'clock to-night. Second floor, Fourth

titles in this lot. short list that follows for 18c. will give an excellent idea of the whole. None has ever been sold at less than 28c. and generally bring even higher prices.

Martin Churslewit Edwin Drood, etc. Barnaby Rudge
Plekwick Papers
Our Mutual Friend
The Peersajeer. J. Fenimore Cooper.
Daniel Deronda. George Ellot. 2 vols.
The Modern Story Teller.
Hood's Own,
Whims and Oddities. Thomas Hood.
Katerfelio. G. White-Melville.
Freaks on the Fells. R. M. Ballantyna.
Gentianella. Mrs. Randolph.
Handy Andy. Samuel Lover.
Harry Lorrequier. Chas. Lover.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

This Is Bargain Season.

now below factory prices.

Second Lieutenant R. E. CARMODY, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, New-York, and orders to marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieutenant ALBERT H. CHURCH, ordered to marine barracks, Navy Yard, New-York, for struction.

and Lieutenant H. C. PAVIS. detached from marginal barracks naval base. Key West, and ordered to the U. S. S. Iowa.

Second Lieutenant T. H. Low, detached from U. S. S. Low, and ordered to marine barracks, caval Key West, for duty.

wholly new way, giving the rich de depth of color that reindeer skins take, be

Seventy-five cents a pair. You are sun to buy, if you see them. Broadway.

Summer suits in serge, black or nave.

At \$15 and \$17.50 -Beautifully tailored gowns, the

Women's Vests Three lines of goods that have overstayed and Stockings their time. The price reductions quoted below are intended as hint that they're no longer welcome here Careful, discriminating purchasers may de-

plain and fancy trimmed.

At 38c.—Swiss ribbed white liste thread, extra left weight, with fine lace trimming at neck and armholes; 3 for a dollar; were 50c each.

dorf dye. We're run out of sizes, 914 and 10 Thus, remaining sizes at little more than half value Children's MENTION of only a single line. It's one of fine ribbed stock-Stockings ings. in medium shades of tan, fast color, with high spliced heels and double knees: sizes 7 to 91/2. They were

Broadway. chance, for we have put a price of

on all that is left. Really a \$3 grade,fact better than some \$3 shoes we know

All sizes in these.

Broadway.

Twelve Dollars Each. There are 75 fancy cheviot suits here re-

Books of Worth THERE are seventy-five

Sir Waiter Scott:
Fortunes of Nigel
The Monastery
Guy Mannering
Bride of Lammermoor
Red Gauntlet
Charles Dickens:
Barnaly Rudge
Pickwick Papers

Handy Andy. Samuel Lover.
Harry Lorequer. Chas. Lover.
Adam Bele. George Ellot.
Pioneer Women of the West. Mrs. Ellim F. Elled.
Reveries of a Bachelor. Ik Marvel.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ODD BEDROOM PIECES 45 West 23rd Street